

The DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD

BUY A FARM
HEALTH AND WEALTH
 AWAIT THE MAN WHO
 SECURES A HOME IN
 ONE OF THE FERTILE
 FRUIT-GROWING AND
 AGRICULTURAL VAL-
 LEYS OF UTAH OR
 COLORADO.

The
Denver & Rio Grande
 REACHES THEM ALL.

Utah Valley Fruit
District
Green River Valley
Grand River Valley
San Pete & Sevier
Valley
Price Valley
 AND MANY OTHERS

WRITE FOR INFORMATION
I. A. BENTON, G.A.P.D.
 SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

DAIRYING

A LIGHT MILK FLOW.

A light milk flow is almost invariably preceded by a light feed flow, and this applies to the egg, beef, pork and mutton flow as well; yes, and to the flow from the soil itself. Let us take the cow for instance. A scrub cow, properly and abundantly fed the year around, will often put more milk into the pail, and more cream into the can than a high priced, special purpose, gilt-edged wairy cow that has been provided with but little more than her own almost perfect machinery to make butter with.

All the difference between many a successful dairyman and the unsuccessful ones around him is that one gets ample and proper feed to his cows 365 days in the year, and the others do so only when nature attends to the job for them, usually about three months when pasture is at its best. At this short time, if the pasture is not restricted, the flow of milk is so great that the owner easily falls a victim to the Texas, Virginia or California boomer, who tells of climates where "grass is green the year around." (We sometimes wonder if some of our gullible northern farmers do not come pretty near'y under that head themselves). Now grass can be green, or any other color, but if the milking cow cannot have all she can properly masticate and assimilate of it, neither she nor her owner can make it into butter.

But feed, we are told, sometimes

costs more than it can return. True, and here, just here, is where the expertness of the successful stockman comes in. Some farmers say that a hen eats her head off, but she is shut up all summer, and gets no silage, clover leaves, screenings, millet or other cheap desirable food in the winter, only whole, marketable grain.

Another says hogs consume more than they bring; but this man's hogs are in pens or grassless yards, the year around, and never taste rape, clover, or other green, cheap pasture unless for an hour or so a day, perhaps, they break out of their confinement.

An abundance of feed, and as cheaply grown feed as possible is the one thing to which the farmer-stockman should bend every energy.

With the exception of perhaps a few very dry spots, there is not a farm in our territory that cannot be made to provide an abundance of forage for dairy cows, particularly winter forage. Nor is this all. The more forage there is provided and consumed, the greater will the producing capacity of the land so devoted be. It is the one kind of farming that builds up itself and the farm at the same time. Fodder corn and silage, oat hay and millet, rape, mangels, turnips and, where possible, clover and alfalfa should be grown on the strongest land and fed out on the same; and more forage crops grown where the resulting enrichment goes, until every cow, calf, sheep, hen, horse and hog shall not

know what short feed or pasture means the year round. Then the butter and cream will come the year round instead of for a few weeks only; the egg basket will be a constant surprise, and the pigs, calves, lambs and colts will weigh as they never weighed before.

VALUE OF ALFALFA FOR DAIRY COWS.

Alfalfa has become such a common crop in the valleys of Idaho that few among us appreciate what a wonderful plant it is and only do we appreciate alfalfa when we see our fellow farmers trying to grow it in some parts of the United States. When we read of farmers drilling lime on their land that they may get a stand of this crop, then when dairy-men pay \$20 per ton for alfalfa meal to feed to dairy cows, we in Idaho can congratulate ourselves that alfalfa is grown so plentifully here.

Dairying is yet in its infancy in Idaho, but when all alfalfa growers realize what they have in the way of feed for dairy cows the dairy business will go to the front and alfalfa will be \$12 per ton in place of \$5 per ton.

We value every ton of alfalfa at \$12 whether grown or bought just so it is consumed by our cows. We also value every hundred of grain consumed by these cows at \$2.50.

I will explain how we do this:

First we have good dairy cows bred for dairy animals, not beef stock.

Second, we give them proper care.

And last but not least we give them plenty to eat. This includes the secret. Follow these three points and your dairying will be a success.

On our dairy three miles east of Caldwell we have 11 cows and we milk on an average so far this year, nine head and the average gross earn-

Southern California



\$30.

June 24 to July 10 inc.

For the round trip to Los Angeles, good returning to October 31st, 1909.

First Spring Excursion

HERE TODAY
 THERE TOMORROW

OFFICE 169 S. MAIN ST.
 BOTH PHONES.

The Salt Lake Route

KENNETH C. KERR,
 District Passenger Agent.

Jensen Creamery Company

Ship Us your Cream, Butter, Eggs, Poultry and Veal

We pay the best price every day in the year.
 Ship us good fresh stock at all times and you will be pleased with the returns.
 A trial shipment will convince you.

We pay cash for each shipment
 POCATELLO Idaho SALT LAKE CITY Utah

Money by Return Mail

No long waits for your returns when you ship your cream to the ELGIN.

As soon as your cream is received, weighed and tested, a check in payment is sent you at once.

Correct tests. Honest treatment. Ship in the RED CANS and get your returns at once.

Elgin Dairy Creamery & Supply Co.